Amnoements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Julius Casar." Booth. FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Divorce." GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and at 8: European

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER. — Opera Bouffe: "Les Brigania." Mile Aimee. Niblo's Garden.—"The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER,—"Humpty Dumpty" Recon-STADT THEATER. - German Opera: "Ivanhoe." ST. JAMES THEATER .- "Monaldi." J. S. Mackaye THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. THEATER .- Variety Company. UNION SQUARE TREATER.-Variety Company.

WALLACK'S THEATER .- "John Garth." L. Wallack. Association Hall .- At 114: Lecture. Dr. Lord. LEAVITT'S ART ROOMS .- Exhibition of Paintings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. STEINWAY HALL.-Concert. Miss Lasar. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Birch, Wambold, etc.

New-York Cincus, Fourteenth-st., between Third

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1872.

The Prince of Wales contemplates a sea voyage. M. Tulers opposes the creation of the office of Vice President. === A new religious journal has been estab lished in Rome, Père Hyacinthe being one of the contribpiors. ==== Amicable relations have been reestablished between the Czar and the Pope.

The United States Senate was not in session on day, and the House met for debate only, - Several persons were severely injured in Elmira by the falling of an auction-room floor. —— The Congress Investigating Committee have arrived in New-Orleans. —— The steamer Hornet has arrived in Baltimore. A destructive fire has occurred in Nashville.

Henry Hepner, a dissipated tailor, murdered his son in Grand-st, and attempted to kill himself, ---- Alfred East, Prof. Panormo's room-mate, committed suicide. ceiver of the Market Savings Bank. ... Gold, 100%, 1002, 1003. Thermometer, 299, 329, 309.

The Panormo murder in Brooklyn draws a train of horror after it. The suicide of an intimate companion of the murdered man seems to have been the result of excitement and sudden grief. The story, so far, has been tragic and mysterious; and the police authorities have done but little to unravel the tangled skein of

Some of the peculiarities of Government telegraphy, at least as it is managed in England, are pointed out by our Regular Correspondent in London. That Great Britain should go back to official censorship of private correspondence seems incredible; but the promotion of Mr. Frank Scudamore to be Director-General of Telegraphs means that and nothing

Without discussing any of the legal points raised in the message of Gov. Woods of Utah, vetoing a bill to provide for a Constitutional view of the expediency of the proposition. There is no probability that Congress would admit Utah as a State, and a Convention to form a Constitution would be an expensive uselessness. The Mormons may resent the conduct of Gov. Woods, but they will be no nearer the dignity of Statehood than before.

Custom-house influence is growing more powerful in local politics than ever. It spreads like a pestilence as the Presidential canvass approaches. Alabama has caught the infection, and the only Republican Senator from that State seems to have succeeded in crushing out an ancient adversary, whose sitting at the receipt of customs galled him to witness. Considering that we are living under a specially pronounced Civil Service Administration, the Custom-house disease is quite too prevalent for the public health.

The Spaniards in Cuba are a credulous folk, where their own pride is in question. The steamer Hornet, which was laid up in Port-au-Prince for more than a year, under Spanish guns, is safe in Baltimore harbor, whither she was convoyed by a United States frigate. But the Spanish prefer to believe that the vessel was sunk by her owners, who did not want her to be brought back to the United States. They are preparing to receive the truth grad-

It is not surprising that Wm. M. Tweed should have the audacity to go to Albany and claim to represent in the Senate the city which he has plundered. The man is not merely impudent; he is destitute of every sentiment of public decency; if he were an inmate of Bridewell, out on leave, he would think it a roaring joke to go to Albany and flaunt his brazenness in the State House. But, if he goes, it is very well understood that he goes with the promises of certain Senators to give him the seat which he claims. He has confidence in the power of his ill-gotten gains to influence men. Let us see if this hardened criminal has supporters left him in the Senate.

Republican politics have not been in a wholesome condition in Georgia for some time. It may be said that the Democratic political outwith Foster Blodgett and ex-Gov. Bullock the Republicans are in a bad way; and Alexander H. Stephens is worrying the Democracy a great deal with his ancient theories and musty opinions. But a TRIBUNE correspondent, writing from Atlanta, gives a clearer view of the whole situation than has lately been made public. It will be seen that the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia has fallen into the same arbitrary babit of doing things which is just now very generally affected by party managers in other States.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions

another week of grace, which will probably be a busy and momentous one. The Jury, acting under the advice of Mr. O'Conor, found no indictments for municipal frauds, other than those against Tweed and Connolly, during the session of the Jury which Judge Ingraham unwarrantably continued in the interest of his Ring friends, but will devote the present week to reporting what they are perhaps already resolved upon. This action will legalize whatever they present, and there will then be no question at law to be decided on trial as to the validity of these indictments. From the action of the Jury this week the friends of Reform anticipate great and encouraging results.

The suit of Daniel Sheehan, formerly a Custom-house employé, to recover from ex-Collector Thomas Murphy \$30, paid as political assessment on his salary, was dismissed because it was proved that Sheehan paid voluntarily. There was no compulsion. Mr. Cornell, who combined in his person the offices of United States Surveyor of Customs and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, did not put a pistol to Mr. Sheehan's ear and demand his money or his life. He did not even say to Sheehan, "Pay or "leave!" So there was no compulsion and no case. The payment was as voluntary on Sheehan's part as it was on that of McGran, to whom Mr. Murphy swears he gave back the contribution which had been wrung from him by the system in vogue in the Customhouse. Mr. Murphy had bowels for McGran because he was poor." Sheehan had to bring suit for his money, but of course he did not get it. We commend the witnesses in the case to the Senate Investigating Committee.

THE SHADOW OF COMING EVENTS.

In the Summer of 1870, a Republican State Convention was held in Missouri. A division of sentiment was soon developed on two questions; 1. Protection vs. Free Trade; 2. Complete Amnesty vs. Disfranchisement-the State Constitution, framed in 1865, having sweepingly disfranchised all who had favored the Rebellion. The "Liberals," so called, framed a resolve on the Tariff question which the Regulars accepted; so the two grounds of difference were reduced to one. The Liberals presented an Amnesty resolve which the Regulars rejected, but offered to leave the question open, to be decided at the polls-each voter saying Yes or No to Universal Amnesty as he should see fit. We thought then, and think still, that this should have been accepted -that, since it was already morally certain that all the Democrats and nearly half the Republicans would vote for and carry Amnesty at all events, there was no excuse for dividing the Republican party on this question. The Liberals, however, bolted and put up an independent ticket, which all the Democrats supported of course, and which was overwhelmingly elected. Just ponder these figures: 1 864. President Lincoln 72,750 M'Clellan .. 31,678 School Supt...Parkar.....62,187 Williams...40,958 1868. Governor M'Clurg ... 82,167 Phelps 62,780 President Grant S5,671 Seymour 56,788
 Governor M'Clurg 63,854 G. Brown 164,771 Gratz Brown (Liberal) over M'Clurg 41,917.

At this election, several amendments to the prescriptive Constitution of 1865 were voted on, with the following result:

May Rebels vote?-Yes, 117,518; No. 16,408. May they hold office?-Yes, 112,795; No. 16,721. Complete Amnesty carried by more than six to o

Four Democrats, two Liberals (one of them a Democrat in all but name), and three Republicans, were chosen to Congress, with a Legislature whereby Frank Blair was sent to the U. S. Senate.

While the canvass was proceeding, President Grant was induced to remove certain Federal officers who favored the Liberal movement and appoint Regulars in their stead. This interference, however well intended, only served to add fuel to the raging flames. Between ciary Ring which hampers justice and makes Thirty and Forty Thousand Republicans, many voted the Liberal ticket; and of these a large portion were present or represented in the Convention at Jefferson City last week which called a Mass National Convention of Liberal Republicans to meet at Cincinnati on the 6th of May next and nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. We mean to avoid prophecy, but it is very safe to assume that this Convention will not renominate Gen. Grant. And, since it is morally certain that the Democrats as a party intend to evince this year that simple common sense which they displayed in 1870 in Missouri, and which was "conspicuous by its ab-"sence" in their nomination and canvass of 1868, he is very rash who undertakes now to predict the issue of the Presidential struggle before us, proclaiming that nothing but death can prevent the election of this or that candidate. To say the least, the political atmosphere is bazy, and they who would be esteemed

weatherwise will predict with caution. -"Then THE TRIBUNE is going with the

Bolters ?" No; THE TRIBUNE is likely to be against the Bolters, since they are almost certain to make hostility to Protection one of the planks of their platform, and that THE TRIBUNE can never abide, no matter who may be the rival candidates for President. Now that Emancipation is a fixed fact, Impartial Suffrage nearly so, and Universal Amnesty inevitable, there is no remaining National issue which is half so important in the view of The Tribune as that of Protection vs. Free Trade. We have no shadow of doubt that the overthrow of Protection would be speedily followed (as in 1816-20, and again in 1833-7) by a sweeping industrial collapse and commercial bankruptey, which would carry hunger and distress into the homes of millions of our countrymen. To such a calamity, The Tribune cannot contribute, even passively, for any conceivable

consideration. But THE TRIBUNE's good wishes did not, any more than Gen. Grant's proscription of Liberals, save the Missouri Regulars from overwhelming defeat in 1870; and the portents of coming disaster are such that it would be treason to ignore them. While our lifelong adversaries appear to be acting, or preparing to act, with wisdom and politic liberality, those who have the running of the regular look is not a whit more encouraging. What Republican machine seem to us bent on blindly, madly rushing on disaster. To instance but two points: they are blundering sadly in their higgling, grudging, mean-souled dealing with the subject of Amnesty, and in their attempts to brand every one as anti-Republican who does not favor the renomination of Gen. Grant.

Let us consider first the subject of Amnesty: The House, at its former session, passed a measure of comprehensive though not universal Amnesty, by a very decisive vote. That measure has now been two months before the Senate. Ex-Gov. Vance was last year chosen a Senator from North Carolina. Having been familiarly and honorably known as the Anti- a Member of Congress before 1861, and since a

but the Amnesty bill, as it passed the House, would allow him to take the seat to which he was unquestionably elected. But Joseph C. Abbott, his Republican predecessor, wants that seat; and the fact that he was badly beaten by Vance in the late election does not seem to him of any consequence. So, at Abbott's suggestion, an amendment is made to the House bill by the Senate which excludes Gov. Vance from the seat and constrains him to resign: Mr. Abbott evidently calculating that this is one point made toward his own admission to the coveted pest! Of course, the Senate can put in Abbott or the Grand Duke Alexis if it will; but North Carolina has chosen neither of them, as the whole world must know. And the amendment of the House bill expressly to exclude him whom she has elected, is one of the wrongs which a dominant party can perpetrate, but by which it surely treasures up wrath against the day of wrath, which it hastens and intensifies. If you doubt it, read once more the vote above by which Missouri expunged proscription from her Constitution. So with the contested scat from Texas. If votes have any meaning, D. C. Giddings is the Member elect to the seat which Wm. T. Clark holds, and evidently means to hold to the end, by virtue, not of a majority in his district, but of a Republiman majority in the House. Of course, that majority can gratify him; but it will cost the Republican cause more than any dozen carpet-baggers' necks are worth.

-Now, with regard to the Presidency, we say only that, if the issue is to be so made up that only those who prefer Gen. Grant to all other men are to count on the Republican side, everybody else on the other, we shall mortally hate to sit up for the returns the familiar with the currents of opinion outside of official circles to sustain our position. Gen. Grant may be stronger than any other Republican: he doubtless has more supporters toengineer his canvass seem determined to make up exactly that issue. Consider how successive Republican Conventions have been managed in this State on the fassumption that those termed "Fenton" men were to be proscribed as enemies because they were charged with desiring some other candidate for next President than the incumbent. Suppose the charge well founded, had they not a right to such a choice? And was it not madness to draw the lines against them because of it? than their alleged repugnance to the renomina-

tion of Gen. Grant. "O this is only an office-holder's quarrel," soys a sage cotemporary; "the people don't stractly, perhaps, they do not; but when they cause A. worked and voted with them at the it is, notwithstanding their disguises, recoglast contest for delegates to a nominating nizable. The real reformers of the Legislature convention, while B. went against them, they will care. And, if they are given to understand that this proscription is a fair sample of what they are to expect for the next four years, it is not safe to count too far upon their

indifference. Men and brethren! a new leaf must be turned over or there are breakers ahead. The proposed Cincinnati Convention may prove a fiasco or it may name the next President. If you desire the latter, you may well pray that Roscoe Conkling & Co. shall have the ran-ning of the Grant machine for a few months longer.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE JUDICIARY

RING. The Legislature cannot afford to ignore or neglect any longer the claims of the Bar of this City to be relieved of the corrupt Judithe law a mockery. It has been memorialized which would have justified immediate general inquiry into the notorious iniquity; but the answer was returned that specific charges must be made against particular men. Confident in the truth of what they urge, the Committee has named two of the Judges against whom proceedings are urged, and the Legislature must now take cognizance and afford an impartial hearing. The two men named are perhaps the most corrupt men who have disgraced the bench of any country for years, and the facts regarding them which have been collected are, we are assured, enough to condemn them before any impartial jury. The Attorney-General and the Committee of the Association will urge these charges upon the Legislature at an early day, and we hope with entire success. Meantime their legal brethren and the pub

lic, whose interests and rights are involved in this struggle with the Judiciary Ring, should not remain idle. The call for a public meeting, heretofore noticed in these columns, to urge prompt action on the Legislature, was not made one moment too soon, and the meeting should be held. Reform has swept from their places of power the men who controlled the finances of the city for their own benefit and the people's loss; but far the most corrupt and at the same time the most dangerous of the public enemies still remain in authority. Tweed and Connolly and others of the Tammany Ring have been deposed from office; but that power of the Courts which, corruptly used, enabled them to practice their villainy so long undisturbed, still holds out its protecting hand to shield them from the punishment so well merited. The will of the people expressed in the November election will not have been accomplished until this last

power is broken too. During the progress of this work of reform. the men who constitute the Judicial Ring of this city have prostituted the spirit and the very forms of law to protect their deposed brethren of the Tammany Ring. When Tweed was arrested on a criminal charge, Judge Barnard accepted a merely nominal bail; and afterward, in the civil suit against him, Judge Cardozo accepted as bail the proceeds of the very thefts which formed the basis of the suit, and thus turned him loose to plot, and scheme, and sow corruption in the new-plowed fields. Thus, too, at the outset of the movement, Judge Barnard, through a corrupt bargain granted the Foley injunction against the thieving Controller that the Ring might depose him. When Connolly by another bargain defeated this scheme, Barnard as quickly reduced that injunction to naught. And so, too, Judge Incham, in the interests of the same Ring, extended from time to time the session of the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer, who would not proceed against the public rob-

evidence of its honest disposition. Thus these three men, whether holding separate courts or sitting together at General Term, exert an evil influence which is felt by Bing Grand Jury-has asked and obtained Rebet General and Governor, he is ineligible; every man, woman and child in the compan-

bers, to interfere with the action of the Gen-

eral Sessions Grand Jury, which had given

nity. We have seen what that influence is, and how exerted when sitting separately; and from that may be inferred their power for harm when acting in combination. But, unfortunately, the matter is not left to inference. These three men constitute the General Term of the Supreme Court of this District, and have, by reason of that fact, a greater power than all the other Judges of the Court combined; for all questions on appeal from the lower branches must be heard and passed upon by them; and what one of them may decide, however wrong, while sitting at Special Term, the other two can sustain in General Term; where also they may overrule the honest action or sustain the errors of the Criminal Courts, as shown in the cases of Tweed and Connolly. It is this evil combination of corrupt men which the Reform Legislature must destroy, or leave Reform incomplete.

IN THE LAST DITCH. Jay Gould and his confederates of the Erie Ring, one of the most corrupt organizations in existence-composed as it is of financiers without money credit or moral character, lawyers only of bad professional repute and knavish ability, and retained Judges of confessed venality-fight with a boldness worthy of a good cause, which would deserve and command success were there any sort of justice in their claims. Their example of courage, though born of desperation, should be imitated by those who are fighting them; at any rate, the reformers cannot afford to treat it with indifference and contempt. They have bought Legislatures before to-day, and they boast their ability to buy this one. Their first boast is not idle; it remains to be seen who of the Reform Legislature will be seduced into night after election. We appeal to all who are making good their last one. They are certainly making efforts to induce the Legislature to continue those laws corruptly obtained from Tweed's Legislature, which so hedge them in that in the future, as in the past, day than any other; yet no judicious friend they may keep honest men out of their own, would wish him pitted against all who would and steal the princely revenue of a railway, prefer some one else to him. Yet those who or divert it to the profit of their individual enterprises. They have flooded the Legislature with petitions signed by the employés of the road against allowing it to pass into the hands of a British monopoly, evidently having a strong preference for domestic monopolists of proved rascality over foreign ones, who might run the road in the interests of the stockholders. They have appealed, over thousands of purchased signatures, against the repeal of the Classification act, which prevents the bona fide stockholders Yet scores of competent, worthy men have from electing officers in their true inbeen ejected from office on no other pretext terests. They have had introduced bills extending leases of railways, allowing County Supervisors to elect Directors in roads in which neither counties nor Supervisors have any interest, and to regulate the real property to be care whether A. or B. is postmaster." Ab- held by foreigners. Their influence on these measures is not as clearly manifest as in pre- in the blood. In nine cases out of ten, they learn that A. was put out and B. put in be-1 vious legislation by former Legislatures, but

Nor should the several organizations of stockholders banded together to rid the road of these freebooters cease their efforts supplemental to those of the Attorney-General. We are glad to notice that the American Reform Committee have issued a circular letter to the holders of Erie stock, advising them to sign without delay the petition to the Leg- her? islature asking the repeal of the Classification bill. Copies for signature are to be found at the office of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway. It ought to be signed by every broker on whom these rascals and their now dead scapegoat, whom they still continue to write up a saint, preyed two years ago. There is no telling when these faithless speculators may return to plague the street from which they fled for their lives on "Black Convention, it is plain that he takes the right of whom had fought gallantly for the Union. on the subject, and charges have been made "Friday." They are fighting in the last ditch and if they are not driven from their stronghold of Erie by the present Legislature they will certainly come forth at some future time to spread devastation around.

cannot be too vigilant in watching the bills

introduced in Gould's interest, and to subserve

the rascally purposes of the Eric Ring.

SAVING AT THE SPIGOT.

There are suspicions at Albany that the Commissioners of Emigration have been spending large appropriations in an unwarraptable manner and running up debts not authorized by law; and inquiry has been instituted, or, at least, urged. All this is very well; we shall be glad to see a strict investigation made, and that at once; but it is only a new illustration of the old folly of saving at the spigot while wasting at the bung. Shillings may be thus saved to the Treasury while pounds are thrown away to the loss of the public who fill the treasury, by permitting the exactions of Quarantine to continue unchecked.

If the Legislature really desires to save the public funds, and at once relieve the merchants of this city from the most grevious exactions upon their trade, let action be taken in the case of the Health Officer whose frauds we exposed last August. Dr. Carnochan has been shown to be the most corrupt official who ever held that position. Charges that he had been bribed for \$40,000 to place the towage of Quarantine into the hands of a monopoly organized for that purpose, have been freely made and remain unanswered. A committee of investigation will find no difficulty in establishing all that has been said of this man's corruption and the loss he has entailed, by his exactions, on our commerce. Indeed, what has been published will justify his immediate removal. His retention during the next quarantine months will not be tolerated, and the Legislature will not do wisely to adjourn without heeding this demand of the merchants for relief from this leech. Gov. Hoffman seems determined to sustain him for political reasons, and the only hopes of the merchants in this regard rest upon the Reform Legislature.

They are already asking, too, the question if they are to resort, in the same way, to Congress for relief from the exactions of Leet & Co., to which another Executive delays putting a summary stop. Their frauds, like those of Carnochan, are proved, and indeed may almost be said to be confessed. All that THE TRIBUNE, speaking for the merchants, originally charged against them has been fully established, and the additional revelations of their excessive charges and their depressing effect on commerce given to-day are equally susceptible of proof. Even those who defend these men with all the indiscretion of political partisens, forgetting that their offenses are against the largest and most influential commercial class in the country, and that they affect injuriously the trade of our largest entrepot, admit the impropriety of their conduct. They are helping this man Carnochan to drive commerce from the port, and are succeeding very effectively too. They hold their places, according to all the evidence, only as Carnochan doesby personal favor of the Executive. To Gov.

Hoffman the merchants have turned in vain, and now appeal to the Legislature. Must resort be had also to Congress ?

CONCERT-SALOON GIRLS.

or how underlying Superintendent Kelso's raid on concert-saloons, and the amount of praise really due to him, comes the question of what became of the horde of wretched girls whom he captured. The breaking up of saloons and their other haunts is necessary to public decency, but, for the poor wretches themselves, public decency asks no more than that they be kept out of her sight. They were "ad-'monished," we presume, as usual, and were, as usual, turned adrift again, without food or shelter, to prey or be preyed upon by society. If the concert saloons were not there for them to return to, they had only to seek other dens of debauchery. They cannot starve; and what way was open for them to live ? Here, surely, is a field wide enough on which those decent and well-meaning women who want political rights because domestic life is too narrow for their energies, may legislate and act, until they obtain suffrage. If there is any wrong deeper, or disease more fatal in the body politic for them to cure, than the condition of these girls and their unnumbered companions, we do not know it. Wherever we go is this nameless sisterhood of vice and misery. A worse hell than ever Dante drew has left its inexorable mark upon their faces; ages ago, as now, their house inclined to death, and their paths took hold on the grave; their hands are stretched out unceasingly to drag all that they meet into that path with them. Yet the purest wife and mother ought to feel no shame in making their cause her own, since it was to the woman taken in adultery that her Master showed his tenderest

have been as the Magdalene. We have a few plain words to say to our womanly readers on this branch of the Woman question. We would, we confess, by the way. be glad to note any practical movement on the subject by the leaders in reform on that question in New-York. We believe there are many who demand suffrage who are also advocates of the highest virtue and morality. But it especially behooves them to define their position when loose women and men have so nearly succeeded in placing the advocates of the cause on a lower level in the eyes of the country than even the girls of the concert saloons, who, at least, neither defend nor boast of their debauchery. We hear continual complaints of the want of success of Rosine or Magdalene Associations and Houses of the Good Shepherd. Good women, who have striven long to help this class, declare that the stain is ineradicable; that the taint lies assert, the confirmed prostitute cannot be reclaimed; she will not submit to the routine of an asylum; she wearies of the monotony of sewing, of confinement, of religion, after the first spasmodic fervor of conversion is over. Mistresses of wellordered households object, not unnaturally, to admit her into contact with their children. Her life has been one, in short, of a feverish thirst for false excitement, precisely on a parallel with that of the drunkard. And the

The great error lies in the total mis-

compassion, and by her he taught that the

same guilt lies dormant in us all. But for the

grace of God, Pharisees and priests would

conception of the character of the reformed by the reformers. The ideal Magdalene is an innocent girl who has sinned from excess of love and been abandoned by her destroyer, or else been driven to choice of ruin or starvation. The number of either class is, we venture to say, infinitesimally small. Very few American girls are credulous or trusting out of the war. He then came North, and lived for enough to be led blindfold to their own undoing, and no American girl in this city or le and his wife, together wrote elsewhere need want a meal if she Philosophy of Housekeeping," and contr elsewhere need want a meal if chooses to work for it. The evil lies deeper than this. Any one who is familiar with the present status of girls belonging to the laboring class, and that immediately below, of from twelve to eighteen years old, in cities, needs no information as to the source whence oncert saloons are replenished. Smith, in all probability, is a decent mechanic or day laborer, his wife also decent and hardworking; their daughter, idle, bold, brazen-eyed, tricked out in a dirty dress, made in imitation of the mode, and a draggled feather in her hat. The truth must be told: there is no class more tainted and unsavory than this. Nor are they to blame. The rush and press of work in a city hinder home influences which give modesty and purity to a woman in the country. These girls have never known "a home, They have always been huddled in a tenement-house with a swarm of others. Religion has come to them in ill-comprehended snatches, if at all; it never surrounded them in the quiet atmosphere of family life, or what Curran calls the irresistible morality of the parental board. Shrewd and wide awake they are from head to foot; their year or two at the public school has sharpened their wits and opened their eyes; they too are fired with the universal fever to get on in life; and getting on, to them, means to dress, to go to cheap shows, to enjoy life. In short, society wakens the natures of these incipient women to a relish for life which their mothers never knew, and gives them nothing but a mean vanity and vile passions to feed it on. The rest goes without saying. What shall we do with them, having

cleaned them out" of the concert saloous? Common sense would suggest that they be taught at once some trade by which they can support themselves, and then be sent away to a newer part of the country, out of all reach of old associations. There is a certain new birth accompanies every change of air, and if there be hope for this class it lies, we think, here. The experiment is costly. But it is society and human souls, after all, that we wish to clean, and not concert saloons, and it is worth while to look after the speediest way to go about it.

A BRIGHT THOUGHT.

A correspondent has been struck by an idea which he thinks of great value to the cause of Temperance. Here it is:

"One-half, perhaps three-quarters, of all the Wines and Liquors used as beverages, are supposed to be mixedperhaps downright poison. Now, by passing and enforce ing laws making it criminal to manufacture or sell any thing poisoned in that line-which laws no reasonabl person, not even the drinker himself, will oppose -a large number of people will be driven out of that business at

Comments.-If Chemistry has any worth and absolute demonstration can be trusted, the one poison always present in Wines and Liquors used as beverages is Alcohol-the intoxicating element. And yet, it will hardly do to forbid the manufacture of Alcohol, since it has unexceptionable uses in manufactures and the arts,

which would with difficulty be satisfied without it. And, if the State is only to exclude and proscribe all other poisons, leaving Alcohol intact, and thus give a quasi indorsement to this poison as safe and harmless, we decidedly Aside from all consideration as to the why object.

Good Dr. Weissman has signalized his zeal as a Reformer by submitting to the Senate a bill, which we have not before us, but of which this is the substance: Section 1. Thieves are forbidden to enter or prose

around Banks, on penalty of being arrested and sent to State Prison. Admirable as this measure is, we submit that a second section is required to render it

perfect. It is as follows: SEC. 2. Thieves who do get into Banks, in defiance of Sec. 1 of this act, are beneeforth forbidden to act as Presidents, Cashiers, or Tellers, especially of Saviage Banks.

Will the Dr. accept the amendment?

May we without offense suggest to Mr. A. R. Green, Controller of our City Finances, that the law which requires an annual exhibit of the City's receipts and expenditures seems to us as plain and imperative as law can be made! How is the Legislature to act intelligently on City questions in the absence of such an exhibit? We believe Mr. Green honest and faithful, but that does not absolve him from obedience to law.

At Biddeford, Me., on the 26th inst., a great lettery of property, estimated generally to be worth \$50,000. was to be drawn for the benefit of the charity fund of some Post of the G. A. R. It was n't drawn, however, for the simple reason that the Sheriff came and attached all the prizes, because they had not been paid for. The ticket-holders in great numbers and a great rage laid siege to the office of the swindle, but were repulsed by the police after much unavailing profanity. Of course, this catastrophe will be no warning to those who have a passion for the gambling of lotteries, raffles, and "distributions," and who are firmly persuaded that if they are sufficiently persistent they will get something for nothing. It would be a consolation if any law could be framed stringent enough to protect these people from the consequences of their own folly; but Heaven has made such a law a moral impossibility.

Not entil now have we had such lively hope of a final peaceable adjustment of all our troubles with England. We may well take courage when the venerable University of Cambridge (in England) proposes as the subject of the Latin Ode at the next Examination, "Populus Americanus cum Britansis vinculo pacis et amicilia conjunctus." Pop. Americana is much obliged to you, you dear old Dons! Faz and amicilia are the words for us. Conjunctusias beautiful adjective. As for amicitia, we are sum that the poet was quite wrong when he declared it to be nothing but a name. If the high negotiators who are now laying their heads together cannot comprehend each other's language, why do n't they try their tongues at Latin !

Propria qua maribus had a llittle dog, Quid esse was his name."

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1873 contains a list of all the Standing and Select Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

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OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the misquiet and decency of a reformed life do not fortune THE TRIBUNE has sustained in the death of Joseph B. Lyman, Agricultural Editor of this jourgratify this thirst. What is to be done with nal. He died yesterday morning, at his residence in Richmond Hilf, Long Island, and was buried last night at Jamaica. We mourn in him a most amiable, able, and faithful associate, and all the friends of enlightened and progressive, Agriculture will had his loss an irreparable one.

Mr. Lyman was born in Massachusetts, and gradaated at Yale College. He then studied law, and went to New Orleans to practice his profession, in which he had gained a respectable position at the breaking several years in Stamford, Connecticut. While here, articles of a social and literary character to various newspapers. These experimental essays brought him into communication with New-York journalism, and he came to this city to begin the useful and successful career which has been suddealy cut short by his death. He acted for about two years as Agricultural Editor of The World; next became Managing Editor of Hearth and Home. from which position he came to THE TRUNK, where he filled for the last four years of his life, with unusual energy and intelligence, the chair of Agricultural Editor.

In the course of his professional life he travelet xtensively in the South and West, and his conscientiousness and sagacity made his letters especially valuable. He was a prominent member of the Farmers' Club, and also of the Rural Club, and was connected in an honorary capacity with numerus Horticultural and Agricultural Societies. The Farmers' Club afforded him a congenial means of diffusing practical knowledge on current subjects He possessed the true spirit of a teacher, and gave as careful attention to the inquiry on some elementary fact from an unknown tiller in the Far West as he would to the deeper and more in teresting questions of an educated associate This club owes largely its importance and useful ness to his zealous cooperation. While never ob trusive he had always something new or practical to say on what was under discussion. His acquair tauce with the improved agriculture of New-Ear land, the more extensive tillage of the West, or the less diversified system of the South enabled him to render his replies of practical value in each particular case. He carefully condensed each day's proceedings, and made out a report in the lucid, car style which is familiar to the readers of THE WEEKIT TRIBUNE. He understood in an emisent degree the true interests of agriculture. He constantly upressed on farmers the necessity of sustaining home manufactures, of diversifying their products, and of generously supporting every movement by which the marvelous power of assort ation could be employed for the public good. He was an easy and forcible speaker, but never spoke xcept upon subjects with which he was theroughly onversant. He had a quite unusual capacity ist work, in matters which interested him, and has left several posthumous works on agriculture, in a state approaching completion. If in his relations with the public he was conscient

tious and meritorious, in his private life he was alto gether admirable. He was a devoted Christian, ways foremost in all good works in his neighbor hood, and his unobtrusive charity was limited out by his means. His wife, a lady equally distinguished for her qualities and her talents, the "Kate Hunnibet whose Diary in Hearth and Home was read with sad interest by all housewives, throughout his too brid life worked by his side with the most intelligent devotion. A young and promising family of st children are left to mourn their sharp and sudde

creavement. Mr. Lyman had just completed and occupied house at Richmond Hill, to the building of which he had given much of his time and thoughts dar ing the past year. He was still young. looking forward to many years of that most genuine of all enjoyments which comes from home and beneficial work. But, in the touching work of the Spanish proverb, "The house is finished sta the hearse is at the door." It will be well for all us if, when our summens comes, it finds us with record made up of so little harm and so much so as this modest and faithful workingman, Joseph R.